

GAL

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or gallnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill*.

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth galls, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 635. Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray on the Creation*. The Aleppo galls, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham*.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]
1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and galls, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham*.
A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke*.
On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy galling chain. *Pope's Iliad*.

2. To impair; to wear away.
He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being gall'd with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare*.
If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would gall the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray on the Creation*.
3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to gall their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker*, b. ii.
What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we spy that it galleth them. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 9.

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after gall. *Shakespeare*.
Let it not gall your patience, good Iago,
That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,
That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare's Othello*.
All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak. H. IV.*
No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

5. To harass; to mischiefe.
The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows galled them. *Sidney*.
Light demilances from afar they throw,
Fatten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryd. Æn.*

GAL

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison on the State of the War*.

To GALL, *v. n.* To fret.
I have seen you galling and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
GALLANT, *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.
A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Jf. xxxiii. 21.*
The gay, the wife, the gallant, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller*.
2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.
Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner gallant enough. *Sidney*, b. ii.
But, fare thee well, thou art a gallant youth. *Shakespeare*.
A gallant man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*
3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare*.
He discour'd, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon*.

4. Inclined to courtship.
When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*.

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.
The new proclamation.
—What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd gallants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor's. *Shakespeare*.
The gallants and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastus. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
The gallants, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spirit. *Dryden*.
Gallants, look to't, you say there are no spirits;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden*.

2. A whoremaster, who cares women to debauch them.
One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
The next carried a handsome young fellow upon her back: she had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator*.
3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY, *adv.* [from *gallant*.]
1. Gayly; splendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generously.
You have not dealt so gallantly with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift*.
GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.
Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.
The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glauv. Scyth. Preface*.
3. A number of gallants.
Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gallantry of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.
4. Courtship; refined address to women.
The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their chacters kind. *Granville*.
5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.
It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where gallantry ends, and infamy begins. *Swift*.

GALLEASS, *n. f.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.
My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses,
And twelve tight galleies. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.
The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
GALLEON, *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards, I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish galleons. *Raleigh's Apology*.
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GAL

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GALLERY, *n. f.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.
In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney*, b. i.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare*.
The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupola's. *Bacon*.
A private gallery 'twixt 't' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham*.
Nor is the shape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Cravint*.
There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The feats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.
While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope's Ep. of Horace*.
GALLETYLE, *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glass and galleyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
GALLEY, *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλέρα*, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]
1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, galleies, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax*.
In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of galleies, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Leds in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
On oozy ground his galleies moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden*.
2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.
The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the galleies for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South's Sermons*.
GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, but he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramb.*
Hardened galley-slaves despite manumission. *Deay of Piety*.
The furies gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. *Garth*.
GALLIARD, *n. f.* [*galliard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]
1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.
Selden is a galliard by himself. *Cleveland*.
2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a galliard. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.
There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won:
You cannot revel into dukesdoms there. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long galliards. *Bacon*.
The tripl's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and measure time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon's Natural History*.
GALLIARDISE, *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way fa-

GAL

cetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*
GALLICISM, *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.
In English I would have *Gallicism* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Classics*.

GALLIGASKINS, *n. f.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner*.] Large open hose.
My galligaskins, that have long withstood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chafin disclose. *Phillips*.

GALLIMATIA, *n. f.* [*galimatias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.
GALLIMAUFRY, *n. f.* [*gallimaufre*, French.]
1. A hoch-poch, or hodge-podge of broken meat; a medley. *Hammer*.
They have made of our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser*.
2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
They have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.
Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.
—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy gallimaufry, friend. *Shakespeare*.

GALLIOT, *n. f.* [*galliotte*, French.] A small swift galley.
Barbarossa departing out of Hellepontus with eighty galleies, and certain galliots, shaped his course towards Italy. *Kneller*.
GALLIOPOT, *n. f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner*.] The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot. A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's galleipot, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon, Apophth.* 227.
Here phials in nice discipline are set;
There galleipots are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth's Dispensatory*.
Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and galleipot to any man. *Spectator*, N^o. 426.
Thou that do'st Æsculapius deride,
And o'er his galleipots in triumph ride. *Penton*.

GALLON, *n. f.* [*gale*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.
Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Wife's Surgery*.
GALLOON, *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
To GALLIOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budaus*, from *καλλωπεύω*; but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.
I did hear
The galloping of horse: who wast came by? *Shak. Macb.*
His steeds will be restrain'd,
But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne*.
In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain
His heavy limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher gallop'd from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil*.
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.
Seeing such streams of blood as threaten'd a drowning life,
We galloped toward them to part them. *Sidney*, b. ii.

An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed. *Locke*.

3. To move very fast.
The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glitt'ring coach. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
Whom doth time gallop withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke*.

GALLOR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when